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| 66170 7590 03/17/2010<br>Snell & Wilmer L.L.P. (AMEX)<br>ONE ARIZONA CENTER<br>400 E. VAN BUREN STREET<br>PHOENIX, AZ 85004-2202 |             |                      |                     |                  |
| EXAMINER   |             |                      |                     |                  |
| TSUL, WILSON W   |             |                      |                     |                  |
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/711,926

**Applicant(s)**

BERLIN ET AL.

**Examiner**

WILSON TSUI

**Art Unit**

2178

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 December 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 28-47 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 28-47 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/C)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This final action is in response to the amendment filed on: 12/09/09.
2. Claims 28 and 38 are amended. Claims 1-27 are cancelled. Claims 28 and 38 are independent claims. Thus, claims 28-47 are pending.
- Claims 28-47 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aggarwal et al (US Patent: 6,917,969, issued: Jul. 12, 2005, filed: Jan. 3, 2002), in view of Sheshadri ("Understanding JavaServer Pages Model 2 architecture", December 1999, Pages 1-14), and further in view of Baker et al (US Application: 2004/0039990 A1, published: Feb. 26, 2004, filed: Mar. 28, 2003).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 28-47 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Aggarwal et al (US Patent: 6,917,969, issued: Jul. 12, 2005, filed: Jan. 3, 2002), in view of Sheshadri ("Understanding JavaServer Pages Model 2 architecture", December 1999, Pages 1-14), and further in view of Baker et al (US Application: 2004/0039990 A1, published: Feb. 26, 2004, filed: Mar. 28, 2003).

With regards to claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches:

*Receiving a request for a web page* (column 4, lines 32-41: whereas a request for web page content is received by a web server)

*A first file corresponding to the webpage* (column 4, lines 41-45: whereas a servlet file is retrieved/implemented)

*Obtaining an XML tag from the first file, wherein the XML tag includes an element name to be formatted* (column 4, lines 41-67, and column 5, lines 1-5: whereas an XML tag (which corresponds to an element) is obtained/parsed from using the first file via a request to a second file (XML/markup file))

*Using the XML tag to obtain a formatting instruction corresponding to the element name from a second file* (column 4, lines 41-67, and column 5, lines 1-5: the XML tag (which corresponds to an element) data from a second file is used to obtain formatting /rendering instructions via mapping, such that an appropriate bean class file is retrieved)

*Formatting program code corresponding to the interface element specified in the formatting instruction, the data according to the formatting instruction* (column 4, lines 41-67: whereas the data is formatted according to the formatting code/instruction (bean selection and execution))

*Generating a third file including the program code corresponding to the to the interface element; Transmitting the third file using a communications network (column 5, lines 45-50: whereas a third file such as HTML or JavaScript is generated and transmitted along with rendered interface data/content elements)*

Although Aggarwal et al teaches a first file (servlet file) and an interface element, Aggarwal et al does not expressly mention that the first servlet file is *received*, the XML tag includes a field name, using the XML tag to obtain from a second file a formatting instruction corresponding to the field name, wherein the formatting instruction specifies an input interface element including at least one of: a button, a check box, a radio box, a text field, a menu, a list, and a drop-down box; program code corresponding to the input interface element ... wherein the program code is configured to enable a value corresponding to the field name to be input via the input interface element.

Yet, Sheshadri teaches the first file (servlet file), *is received* (page 8: whereas, the request from a client includes the name of the servlet file to be retrieved as indicated by the EShop.jsp string)

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Aggarwal et al's request processing method, such that a first file is specified to be received from a request, as similarly taught by Sheshadri. The

combination would have allowed Aggarwal et al to have "processed actions ... by the controller servlet" (Sheshadri, page 7).

However, although the combination of Aggarwal et al and Sheshadri teach a centralized element rendering facility, as similarly explained above, the combination do not expressly teach the XML tag includes a *field name*, using the XML tag to obtain from a second file a formatting instruction corresponding to the *field name*, wherein the formatting instruction specifies an input interface element including at least one of: a button, a check box, a radio box, a text field, a menu, a list, and a drop-down box; program code corresponding to the *input* interface element ... wherein the program code is configured to enable a value corresponding to the field name to be input via the input interface element.

Yet, Baker et al teaches the XML tag includes a field name, using the XML tag to obtain from a second file, a formatting instruction corresponding to the *field name*, wherein the formatting instruction specifies an input interface element including at least one of: a button, a check box, a radio box, a text field, a menu, a list, and a drop-down box; program code corresponding to the *input* interface element ... wherein the program code is configured to enable a value corresponding to the field name to be input via the input interface element (paragraph 0064, 0091: whereas, an XML tag includes a form field name, and the XML tag is used to obtain a formatting instruction from a XSL file, such that a field name is enabled for input in a third output file. Additionally, as shown

and explained in Fig 16, paragraphs 0062 and 0074, a text field can be added to a XML template).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the combination of Aggarwal et al and Sheshadri's centralized element rendering facility, such that the elements can be input interface elements, as similarly taught by Baker et al. The combination would have allowed Aggarwal et al to have implemented an easier way to modify and create forms with respect to changing circumstances or desires (Baker et al, paragraph 0003).

With regards to claim 29, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *wherein the formatting instruction is obtained from a centralized server storing the second file* (column 4, lines 30-40: whereas a server computer on a network location stores the requested content (requested content located in second file on a network location)).

With regards to claim 30, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *wherein the formatting instruction includes a class file name*, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 28, and is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 31, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *further comprising compiling the first file into a servlet*, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 28 (since the first file is a servlet), and is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 32, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *determining if the first file includes the request for data; generating a database query, if the first file includes the request for data; and extracting the requested data from a database, if the first file includes the request for data*, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 28 (since the servlet file retrieves data content, by generating a query for the appropriate content file/second-file from a database), and is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 33, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *the first file*, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 28, and is rejected under similar rationale. However, Aggarwal et al does not expressly teach *determining if the first file includes a request to store data; and storing the data in a database, if the first file includes the request to store data*.

Yet, Sheshadri teaches *determining if the first file includes a request to store data; and storing the data in a database, if the first file includes the request to store data* (page 8: whereas a request to add CD data is determined, and appropriately stored).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified Aggarwal et al's central field rendering system, such that the first file would have included logic to determine a request for storing data, as similarly taught by Sheshadri. The combination of Aggarwal et al, Sheshadri, and Carroll, JR



would have allowed Aggarwal et al to have "processed the request parameters for the item to be added" (Sheshadri, page 9).

With regards to claim 34, which depends on claim 28, the combination of Aggarwal et al and Sheshadri teaches wherein the *input interface element is one of*: a button, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 28, and is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 35, which depends on claim 28, the combination of Aggarwal et al and Sheshadri teaches *wherein the first file is a Java Server Page file*, as similarly explained in the rejection for claim 28, and is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 36, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *wherein the second file is formatted according to a Document Type Definition (DTD) format or an XML Style Sheet format* (column 5, lines 49-54).

With regards to claim 37, which depends on claim 28, Aggarwal et al teaches *wherein the third file is formatted according to a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) format*: (column 4, lines 35-40: whereas HTTP format is used as a file transfer mode of choice/option)

With regards to claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 28, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 39, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 29, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 40, which depends on claim 38, for a system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 30, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 41, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 31, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 42, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 32, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 43, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 33, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 44, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 34, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 45, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 35, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 46, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 36, is rejected under similar rationale.

With regards to claim 47, which depends on claim 38, for a computer system performing a method similar to the method performed by the method of claim 37, is rejected under similar rationale.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 12/09/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
5. With regards to claim 28, the applicant first points out that "the method of claim 28 can prevent the system from presenting a first web page that includes a text field that allows five digits to be entered to specify the annual income, a second web page that include a text field that allows six digits to be entered to specify the annual income,

and a third web page that includes a drop-down box that allows a particular salary range to be selected to specify the annual income, for example".

6. However, the examiner respectfully points out that the claim language does not expressly include language to **prevent** the argued limitations or situation from occurring. The examiner recommends the applicant to clarify the claim language, to include language that clarifies/includes the action of "preventing", should this be what the applicant is requiring.

7. The applicant secondly argues that "nothing in Aggarwal et al is believed to teach or suggest that a formatting instruction corresponding to a field name is obtained, where the formatting instruction specifies an input interface element including at least one of: a button, a check box, a radio box, a text field, a menu, a list, and a drop-down box".

8. However this argument is not persuasive since as explained in the above rejection, the combination of Aggarwal et al, Sheshadri, and Baker et al teaches *a formatting instruction corresponding to a field name is obtained, where the formatting instruction specifies an input interface element*, as similarly explained in the rejection above. Furthermore, Baker et al further teaches the input interface element can include at least one of a *text field*, explained in Baker et al (Fig 16, paragraphs 0062 and 0074: whereas, a text field can be added to a XML template).

9. The applicant further argues that claim 38 is allowable for reasons similar to the reasons argued for claim 28, since claim 38 is sufficiently similar to claim 28.

10. However, this argument is not persuasive since claim 28 has been explained/shown to be rejected, as similarly explained in the above paragraphs.

### ***Conclusion***

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to WILSON TSUI whose telephone number is (571)272-7596. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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March 09, 2010.